

The Standard.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS.

One Month, In Advance.....\$.75
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This Standard has been awarded a gold medal by the American Association of Publishers for its circulation guarantee. It is the only paper in the West which has been awarded this honor. The Standard has been awarded this honor for its circulation guarantee. It is the only paper in the West which has been awarded this honor. The Standard has been awarded this honor for its circulation guarantee. It is the only paper in the West which has been awarded this honor.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The Evening and Semi-Weekly Standard.
Per inch.
Daily, change each day.....20c
E. O. D., change each issue.....21c
Twice a week, change each issue.....22c
Once each week.....23c
One time or other irregular insertions.....25c
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Per inch.
Daily Adv. for two times.....15c
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Daily Adv. for one week.....14c
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CLASSIFIED ADS—One cent per word, no first insertion less than 25 cents, or two lines or more per week for 25c per line, change once each week.

NORTH POLE IS CLAIMED

BY GREAT BRITAIN.

After all, the North Pole is not our possession. Great Britain, whose drums follow the sun and whose bugle calls at reveille never cease, has laid claim to the "Arctic archipelago." This grabbing of unclaimed territory is an old habit on the part of the alert and watchful John Bull, dating back to the time of the granting of charters to British companies that acted as agents for the central government and levied upon everything of value.

No sooner had Dr. Cook announced that he had located the North Pole in the name of his country, than the following statement was made by an English writer:

The latest number of the Scottish Geographical Magazine says that the British government has published letters patent by which the island groups of South Georgia, South Orkney, South Shetland and South Sandwich, and also Graham Land, in that part of the Antarctic continent nearest to America, are declared to be a dependency of the Falkland Islands and to be under the jurisdiction of their government. Hereafter, says the magazine, no whaler will be allowed to fish in those coastal waters or to make use of the harbors without buying an annual license at the Falkland Islands.

Years ago the dominion organized so far as to mark out on the map the "province" of Franklin, named after John, not Benjamin. This province, which save for some wandering bands of Eskimos and a few of the hardiest of traders is unpeopled, begins at the northern boundary of Mackenzie, Wevaton, Ungava and Labrador and reaches far up toward the pole. Its extreme northern point is supposed to be Cape Columbia in Grant Land, but there is vagueness on this point, which is natural, considering that no nation feels the slightest interest in forcing a formal demarcation, and Franklin may go still farther. The Canadian government officially estimates the land area of Franklin as 500,000 square miles, but does not commit itself as to water area. As the "province"—the word in this sense is purely official—comprehends the entire "Arctic archipelago," the survey of its waters is next to impracticable.

No one will dispute Great Britain's claim, unless Commander Peary of the Roosevelt, in his present bellicose state of mind, sees fit to issue a challenge.

THIRTY YEARS AGO AND TODAY.

Collier's Weekly approaches the subject of the county fair with trepidation and apology, saying that a reader, like a "sucker," is born each minute, and that is the only ground for thinking the venerable theme may still be worked, and then Collier's proceeds to disprove that the subject is worn threadbare or has lost features of originality. Going back thirty years—the editor of Collier's is almost in the Ooster class, we opine—the attractions of that time are recalled. There was the high-wheeled, nickel-plated Columbia bicycle, with its little short handle-bar and its daring rider in skin-tight knee-breeches, who circled the half-mile track at what seemed terrific speed. The bicycle was so new an invention that no two people agreed on the pronunciation of

its name, which is now partly true of the aeroplane, that instrument which, if not this season, then next year, will replace the balloon as a county fair "attraction."

"We had never dreamed of an automobile then," says Collier's, "and now the county fair is crowded with them, and even the farmer is losing his attachment for the red-wheeled, side-bar buggy."

"The self-blinder had not come into use. Now they show gasoline engines adapted to every phase of farm activity, cream separators that jerk the butter fat out of fresh milk, and scores of devices that the farm boy of thirty years ago would find it impossible to guess the uses of."

"Then they hitched the trotters to high-wheeled sulkeys, like the one in the old lithographs of Budd Doble of 'catarrhal name.' Now they race on a couple of rubber tubes filled with air. The upright piano, with or without an automatic playing device, and the phonograph have replaced the melodeon and the cabinet organ. Battenberg lace and stenciled draperies have crowded the patchwork 'log cabin' and 'crazy quilts' to the fall in the department of home industries."

"But the spirit is unchanged," declares Collier's, "and the same good-natured rivalry and pride in the products of one's own farm, garden, orchard, poultry yard, or pasture exist, whether the product be rutabagas or sugar beets, cabbage or kohlrabi. Baldwins or black Ben Davies, Plymouth Rocks or Rhode Island Reds. The neighborly emulation is as strong a motive force for progress now as it ever was. Today, as in the '70s, the county fair is more than a merry-making. It is a rallying ground for home, village, and farm, and its prosperity means the health of our rural population and resources."

THE EFFECT IT WILL HAVE ON OGDEN.

What effect will E. H. Harriman's death have on Ogden? That involves the broader question, which cannot at present be answered, what effect will his death have on the entire West?

The Harriman roads will be held less firmly as a system and there may be a breaking up of the consolidation which was brought about a few years ago. Oregon Short Line may be segregated, and that part of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific covering the main line from Omaha to San Francisco may be merged. None of these changes though are to be expected short of three or four years.

James J. Hill may make peace with the Harriman people and be given the command of the united Hill-Harriman roads. That would be in keeping with the policy of eliminating competition and rivalry, so much desired by the giants in the Standard Oil and Hill groups of financiers.

While Harriman lived, the man was supreme in the affairs of his roads and there was no minority to force a compromise policy or even receive recognition. From now on all interests will demand and obtain a hearing, and the result may be a breaking up of the Harriman system.

One thing to be looked for at Ogden is the creating of a neutral company to have control of the terminal, or the Union Pacific may be given jurisdiction. The line from Ogden to Sparks may go back to the control of the Southern Pacific. Any of these changes would prove to be favorable to Ogden by adding to the importance of the city as a railroad center.

It is just possible Hill will grow bolder and invade this territory, now that there is no powerful rival to watch his advance and offer retaliation. The extending of the Burlington from its present terminus in Wyoming would prove a mighty factor in stimulating all northern Utah.

There is one uncertainty which involves a possibility of adversity. Harriman drew to the west millions of dollars for development purposes. His successors—the men who must put up the money and raise the funds, if extensions are to go on—are eastern men with a poorer conception of the West than that which gave to Harriman his broadness of view and made him an optimist, and they may decide to begin to realize to a greater degree on their investments. Such a course would prove a misfortune to the entire undeveloped West.

LABOR UNIONS OFFERING SUGGESTIONS.

The Utah Federation of Labor, now in session, by resolution and otherwise, proves that the labor bodies are taking a greater interest in the affairs of government than any other organization not political, and this activity is, from our standpoint, commendable. The Standard has maintained for years that the only manner in which graft and general laxity in public office shall be overcome is by the citizens closely noting the conduct of their servants and offering advice at the proper time. This can be best done through organization, and, if not by a general mass meeting, then through some such body of large membership as the Federation of Labor.

So far the unions have confined their investigations, protests and demands to the things which directly concern organized labor, but they might do well to broaden their field of usefulness and, not only make protests as to the failure to enforce the pure food laws, but inquire into the affairs of city, county and state government.

The public officials need take no offense at this activity in their direc-

tion, for if the investigations become a regular thing, there will be no reflection on the stewardship of any official, and faithful servants of the people might well welcome the recognition.

In the resolutions introduced yesterday, one paragraph we deem to be of paramount importance. Smallpox has been epidemic in Salt Lake for a year and typhoid exists in both Salt Lake and Ogden during all periods of the year. The resolution condemns this "recurring prevalence" of the two diseases as a public crime, because the diseases could be avoided by the use of proper safeguards by those responsible for public health.

We would go further and demand that with the record of those diseases there be kept memoranda in explanation of the source of the affliction, and that these notations be regularly published.

Neither smallpox nor typhoid spring out of other than germ-contamination. Carelessness or criminal disregard of the health of a community must be back of a spread of those germs. In typhoid often a city's water supply is polluted and that condition is allowed to exist without one thought of inquiring as to whether the water is the cause. Unsanitary local conditions may threaten the health of a community, which the first case of smallpox or typhoid should disclose and that disclosure should bring a remedy instant. But too often this guardianship of the public welfare is entirely absent.

The Utah Federation of Labor has made the first long step toward bringing about a change and sweeping away this apathy. We wish the men responsible for this attempt to make public officials keenly alive to their duties and the public itself more circumspect, the success which their high aim merits. May they make other long strides in the same direction until finally there is a public conscience inexorable in exacting right conduct from all men and particularly from men in positions of public trust.

DULLNESS RULES IN WALL STREET

New York, Sept. 14.—The dull trading and the narrowing price fluctuations in today's stock market marked the normal subsidence of the violent contentions caused by Mr. Harriman's death.

No one supposed that the death of a capitalist of Mr. Harriman's power and grasp contained any positive forecast for the betterment of values. Therefore the early termination of the headlong advance of Friday was expected. The reactionary tendency which developed on Saturday was pushed by various professional devices today in the effort to widen the swing of the price movement on which professional trading profits depend. The growing exhaustion of last week's powerful motive forces was manifest in the restriction of the reaction, and later, fluctuating vibrations of prices.

The remaining traces of feverishness in the movement of Union Pacific were accounted for by the steps taken towards securing continuity of its administration and the rumors bearing on the future policy of the vast interests involved. The prompt election of new members of the board of directors and of the executive committee was regarded as intended to stop some of the rumors of contemplated changes.

The expectation that a member of J. P. Morgan & Co. was to be admitted to the board was disappointed. London took an unfavorable view of our monetary outlook and was disquieted as well by the American copper statistics showing a rate of production heavily in excess of consumption. The unsettlement in the market was aggravated by rumors that brokerage were embarrassed by the recent fluctuations. The demand for these rumors gave the market its first show of strength during the mid-session, but was discounted by a fresh reaction in Union Pacific.

The weekly bank statement published after the market closed on Saturday came in for much discussion and prepared sentiment for a future hardening of money rates. Bankers do not anticipate tight money markets the fall, in spite of the narrow reserve of banks at present which is partly due to the transfer to San Francisco of another \$1,500,000 gold for shipment to Japan. There is an increasing supply of commercial paper and prime grades for the regular maturities were marked up to 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. The fall in the price of money rates, allowing for the dividend off today carried it off 7 1/2 from the high point of the rally touched on Saturday. The closing of the books today for the coming annual meeting ends any demand for representation at that meeting.

Bonds were weak. Total sales par value \$3,556.

U. S. bonds were unchanged on call.

BIG ATTRACTIONS AT THE ORPHEUM, formerly the GRAND OPERA HOUSE, every night, under the management of the Orpheum circuit. Special features for both old and young. Prices to suit everybody. Seats from 15c to 75c, boxes \$1.00.

M. LESTONNAT THINKS EXPLORERS MAY BE IN ERROR

Paris, Sept. 13.—Raymond Lestonnat, a member of the superior council of navigation, said today that he thought the theories of ascertaining the position in high polar latitudes made it likely both Commander Peary and Dr. Cook were in error. The delicacy of the recording instruments, and the fact that the excessive cold makes it necessary to handle them with muffled fingers, together with the reflection of the rays of the sun, make accurate use of the sextant almost impossible.

Continuing, M. Lestonnat said he thought a dash to the pole had little scientific value. The real secrets are to be found at the magnetic pole, where a study of conditions might furnish important indications regarding the physical properties of the globe.

EXCURSION TO BURLEY AND MILNER, IDA.

And return via O. S. L., daily Sept. 16th to 19th. Return limit Sept. 25th. The above account Twin Falls, Oakley land opening. Ask agent for rates and particulars.

ELDERKIN IS PURSUING ROSE.

MINISTER DESCRIBES THE TABERNACLE MEETING

Refers to "The Paid Gallery at the Rose Lecture" and Denounces the Saloon Men.

In his regular Sunday night "pulpit editorial," Rev. Elderkin, taking as his subject "The Paid Gallery at the Rose Lecture," said:

Mayor Rose did the best he could for his employees. He had an exceedingly difficult task.

The interests here who did the advertising made his task even more difficult for they set forth in glowing head lines that the gathering was to be a temperance meeting. It wasn't. It was pro-liquor and pro-saloon. Hypocrisy is the peculiar monopoly of the prohibitionists, according to St. Louis and Milwaukee, but some of it seems to have filtered through. It would have been fairer and more honest to have called it a saloon meeting, backed by the saloon, and having as its object the perpetration of the saloon. And that is what it really was.

The prayer was out of place. It sought to put the blame for the meeting on God's broad shoulders. Two men who sat on the platform should not have been there. The text should have been taken from Bonfanti's instead of from the Doctrine and Covenants. There should have been no paid gallery and no cheer leader back of the speaker's right. Otherwise the meeting was well managed.

I sat in the paid gallery, where the applause was constant and metallic. I mean to tell you the things the paid gallery liked.

They liked the idea that the Bible and the Doctrine and Covenants approved of liquor and drunkenness. The picture of Noah, a favorite of Jehovah—wallowing in drunken filth within his tent—seemed to inspire both the speaker and the gallery with mirth. I can't find the halo in the picture.

The gallery rejoiced that there were no anti-saloon passages in the Bible. That should put an end to the modern movement, the speaker thought. But if we should seek to settle our modern problems by reference to the Bible, we should still have human slavery and polygamy and several other things which we are tolerably well rid of. Tariff revision upward wasn't based on Biblical instruction, yet Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Smoot went right ahead.

Of course the gallery was delighted to learn once again that prohibition didn't prohibit. That always created a stampede. Ought it not rather to create regret that so many men are under bondage to the drug habit. I don't think Mayor Rose should have boasted of the powerlessness of men in the presence of liquor. That is the whole of the liquor problem. The speak-easies, boot-leggers, club-lockers, blind-tigers do not tell of the failure of prohibition, but rather of the depths to which the trade and its victims will descend.

When Mayor Rose painted the picture of the Boise brewer crying he told the mayor he was ruined through prohibition agitation, the gallery could not restrain its tears. Mayor Rose unintentionally and inadvertently neglected to picture the thousand homes into which this same ruined Boise brewer had introduced discord and hate and filth and squalor and hot breath and ruin. That is the sentimental phase of the problem, anyway, and ought not to be lodged into a well ordered saloon meeting.

The gallery was considerably moved because the Idaho farmer could get only 77 cents for his barley instead of \$1.20. I can't account for the grief except that it looked as though prohibition really did prohibit. There was less demand for barley because there was less demand for beer. But why the diminished demand for Milwaukee's crowling glory? The speaker eluded the moral.

The gallery was not sure whether it ought to rejoice or wall when Mayor Rose stated that prohibitionists and anti-saloonists increased the consumption of liquor and therefore the number of drunks. The platform didn't smile. To me it was significant. Mayor Rose was to the large board of truth. The agitation or something was cutting down consumption. That's why the platform hired the band and the Doctrine and Covenants placed in the mayor's hands. It would be stark idiocy to fight the wave if the ledger were in no way affected.

At 9:20 of the evening clock there was heard a rumbling in the distance. Shortly the skirmish lines were withdrawn and the heavy artillery rushed upon the field. The play was magnificent. The standard bearer placed the colors at Governor Spry's feet. He was the real hero. For did he not 2ND AD ELDERKIN

save the trade asked the speaker. He killed county local option because the county was not a unit of government. Of course it isn't. Everybody knows that. There are smaller divisions. Surely there are. But the mayor's conclusion does not follow. For the United States supreme court, and just about every other court, has decreed that the larger whole may legislate for its component parts. We have federal, state, county, city laws. The state may not pass laws which set the federal laws at naught. Ogden may allow its officers to protect gamblers, but it dare not pass laws permitting gambling. Mr. Rose's argument carried to its logical conclusion means that the state has no right to legislate for its component parts, nor the federal congress a right to dictate to the various states.

Democracy is based not upon the sovereignty of the township, but upon the sovereignty of the individual. Divisions of nation into state and state into county and county into township, etc., are only a matter of expediency. The smaller divisions are easier to handle. No vital principle inheres in the division. In the old town meeting the voice of the individual was supreme.

But pandemonium was let loose in the gallery when Mayor Rose got off the ancient and honorable "personal liberty" joke. "All other losses

Carpet Sale Now On

If you have not been to this sale it will be your loss, as our Rugs and Carpets are going fast, and they will not last long at the prices we are offering them. Notice the prices sewed, layed and lined:—

Saxony Axminster Carpet, \$1.75 grade for, a yd. \$ 1.20
Velvet Carpets, \$1.60 grade for, a yard.....\$ 1.15
All Wool Carpet, \$1.00 grade for, a yard.....\$.70
Tapestry Rugs, 9x12, \$35.00 grade for.....\$25.00
Tapestry Rugs, 9x12, \$20.00 grade for.....\$15.00

Come in and be convinced. We carry the stock. Your credit is good.

Ogden Furniture & Carpet Co.

brought about by prohibition," said he, "would pale into insignificance beside the loss the nation would sustain in the destruction of personal liberty."

Yet how much personal liberty have I? I can't shoot ducks when I feel like it. I can't run a gambling house without fixing it up with the officers. I can't open a saloon without permission from ten men in the city hall. I can't frequent opium joints at all, or even commit suicide without danger of arrest in case I don't succeed. On every hand my personal liberty is circumscribed. And the tendency is toward added restrictions.

Then came the solution of the vexatious problem. Mayor Rose recommended the Pennsylvania system, where the judges of courts grant the licenses. How that helps I cannot see. For instead of selecting the mayor and council as at present, the saloons would proceed to select the judges. And that's where we are now.

Mayor Rose went on to recommend that drunks, minors, undesirable women, vagrants, hoboes and their ilk be "prohibited" from entering saloons. Just here Mr. Rose let go two pet ideas of his. He came out in favor of prohibition. Only he wanted to draw the line himself. And he robbed a considerable host of saloon supporters of their cherished "personal liberty." The gallery did not approve of this slightest reference to the choice product of the saloon. So Mayor Rose winked. The gallery understood. He was talking to the grand stand.

So we marched out. One member of the gallery said, "So you suppose Mayor Rose drinks?" And the other replied, "He doesn't look like a drinking man."

SALT LAKE AND STATE NEWS

MONEY FROM THE FOREST RESERVES FOR THIS STATE

Governor Spry Is Notified That Utah Will Receive About \$33,000.

Governor Spry Monday received notification from the treasury department at Washington, D. C., that Utah's 25 per cent of the receipts from the national forest reserves within the state for 1908 amount to \$33,000. This money goes to the public schools and roads of the state.

The receipts from the thirteen national forest reserves for 1908 amount to \$133,163.15, as follows:

Ashley reserve.....\$ 7,180.63
Caché.....5,932.37
Dixie.....1,418.45

Fillmore.....8,880.92
Fish Lake.....12,112.23
La Sal.....9,052.52
Manti.....26,944.64
Minidoka.....1,643.88
Nebo.....4,553.95
Pocatello.....253.41
Sevier.....12,702.47
Tintia.....29,820.71
Wasatch.....3,892.74

Total revenues.....\$133,163.15

Of this amount Utah is to receive 25 per cent, which amounts to \$33,290.79, but this state will not receive quite that much, for the reason that some of the money will go to other states because of the fact that the Cache, La Sal, Dixie, Pocatello, Ashley and Minidoka reserves are partly in other states, consequently some of the receipts from these six reserves will go to other states in proportion to the amount of the reserves that lie in other states.

The complete segregation of the receipts has not been completed by the government, but will be finished soon and the several beneficiary committees of the state will be decidedly glad to get the money. The governor expects that Utah will receive its share within a month and the money will then be turned over to the state board of examiners for distribution to the several counties who are beneficiaries.

SAMUEL NEWHOUSE IS BACK FROM THE EAST

Salt Lake, Sept. 14.—Samuel Newhouse returned from a trip to New York and other eastern cities, Monday evening, over the Union Pacific, reaching the city at about 8:30 o'clock. When seen by a representative of the Tribune, he stated that he could say very little of especial interest; that the trip had been for business solely, and there was nothing of peculiar significance in it. He commented on the tribute rendered by the Union Pacific railroad to E. H. Harriman Sunday, in the stopping of the train while passing through the state of Nebraska for a short space in honor of the dead railroad magnate.

PEACH DAY CELEBRATION TO BE HELD WEDNESDAY

Brigham City, Sept. 13.—By tomorrow night all will be in readiness for the big annual celebration on Wednesday of Peach day at Brigham City. This year Brigham City will do her best to make the celebration the best yet. Several committees that have been appointed will look after the welfare of the visitors, and everything will be done to entertain them royally.

About 5,000 souvenir boxes of peaches are being packed by Henry Olson and others. The souvenir boxes made a hit with the visitors last year, and the Commercial club, under whose

direction the celebration is being arranged, decided to use the same means this year to give the visitors a sample of Brigham's famous peaches. Besides the souvenir boxes, there will be all the peaches the visitors can eat while here.

The reception committee consists of the following: E. W. Dunn, chairman; N. L. Hansen, John Anderson, P. J. Larsen, John H. Horsley, M. E. Mortensen, Daniel Petersen, John W. Peters, Joseph F. Hansen, William Davis, and D. E. Madsen.

The train crews and passengers who pass through Brigham on Peach day will not be forgotten. Each trainman will receive a souvenir box of peaches, and every passenger will receive a free sample of the fruit. A committee, consisting of the following ladies, will look after this feature: Isabelle Dalton, chairman; Emma Nelson, Aurilla Watkins, Hilda Hansen, Harriet Craghead and Flora Glecup.

The peach exhibit will be in charge of W. O. Knudson and Carl Isaacson. A prize of \$20 will be given for the best display of peaches.

ANNUAL YELLOWSTONE EXCURSION

SEPTEMBER 16TH.

Via Oregon Short Line. Round trip from Ogden for complete five-day tour of the Park, including rail and stage transportation and accommodations at the first-class hotels in the Park, \$43.75. For further particulars, ask C. A. Henry, Agent, Union Depot, or Mr. A. B. Mosely, Traveling Passenger Agent, Ogden, Utah.

CONSTRUCTING PASSENGER TRACKS IN THE YARDS

The work of constructing the five new passenger train tracks west and north and south of the Union Depot is being pushed vigorously under the personal direction of Engineer S. O. Campbell.

The new tracks will extend from north of the joint freight depot down to Twenty-seventh street. As soon as this work nears completion and the tracks are in condition to relieve the present congestion in that part of the yard, other improvement work will be taken up and shoved ahead during the present fall weather.

YELLOWSTONE PARK EXCURSION VIA O. S. L.

Sept. 16th, \$43.75 round trip, which includes necessary rail and stage transportation, also hotel accommodations in the Park for the complete five-day tour.

WANT ADS BRING BIG RESULTS

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, Salt Lake City, Utah



The Head of the Public School System of Utah

4 Schools The School of Arts and Sciences, the State Normal School, or the School of Education, the State School of Mines, and a School of Medicine are embraced by the University of Utah.

33 Departments Including the Department of Law, which is part of the School of Arts and Sciences.

125 Instructors Many of them graduates of this country and Europe.

1618 Students Including the Summer of 1909. With the children of the Training School, more than 2,000 young people received instruction in the University buildings last year.

\$860,000 Equipment Embraces 10 brick and stone buildings, 92 acres of grounds, and other University property.

Address:—University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah

\$150,000 Laboratory Equipment Most of the apparatus, machinery, and tools, etc., are new and of the very best.

Co-Educational Women are admitted to all departments. The Dean of Women looks after the welfare of the young women students.

Strange, Is it Not? That some of us go away to school when students come from the East and West, the North and the South, and the far countries of the earth to attend the University of Utah.

Particulars Registration of students, September 16th, 17th, and 18th. Fee \$10.00. After the 18th, fee \$12.00. Regular work begins September 20th. Inquire of local agents for railroad rates. Catalog, Picture Bulletin, and complete information sent free upon request.